

THE WORK AT UTICA.

FOUR EDMUNDS DELEGATES SELECTED.

COALITION BETWEEN EDMUNDS AND ARTHUR MEN—TWO JUDGES AND FIFTEEN NOMINATED—A NEW STATE COMMITTEE.

The Arthur men in the Republican State Convention at Utica yesterday combined with the Edmunds men and elected, by votes ranging from 256 to 472, the following Edmunds delegates-at-large to Chicago: Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. White, John L. Gilbert and Edwin Packard. Senator Miller received 243 votes, or five less than a majority of the convention. All four delegates are uncompromisingly opposed to the President's re-nomination. Judges Andrews (Rep.) and Rapallo (Dem.), of the Court of Appeals, were renominated without a division. Presidential Electors were chosen, and a new State Committee was appointed. The latter is divided between the Blaine and Arthur men. The platform approves the Administration of President Arthur, advocates protection, opposes further silver coinage and favors Federal aid for educational purposes.

UNCOMPROMISINGLY AGAINST ARTHUR.

HOW THE EDMUNDS MEN GAINED SUCCESS—THE BLAINE MEN NOT DISCOURAGED—NO BITTER CONTENTS.

UTICA, April 23.—There is one happy effect apparent to-night from to-day's convention. All sides are claiming to have in part achieved a victory. This leaves a satisfied feeling on the surface, which is a fortunate outcome of the spirited contest that has been carried on here since Monday. Mr. Blaine's friends claim that the result is a virtual victory for them. Until within a few days they had not supposed that Mr. Blaine could control the convention in the President's own State, where the Federal patronage and "machine" influences in the cities have so much to do with determining the result. It was realized by the Blaine leaders that unless the President could control the majority of the delegates from his own State, he would practically be out of the race at Chicago. They knew that his friends would make use of every possible device to get control of a majority of the delegates to the State Convention. Starting off with thirty-eight delegates from New-York and a large vote from Brooklyn, with solid delegations from Buffalo, Troy and other cities, the Arthur men had an advantage which the Blaine leaders hardly expected to overcome. The result shows that Mr. Blaine had in the convention 243 delegates, lacking only five votes of a majority; and that President Arthur had about 185 delegates, or sixty-four less than a majority. The strength of all other candidates grouped under the name of Edmunds did not exceed seventy votes in a convention of 497 members.

THE BLAINE MEN NOT DISCOURAGED.

Considering that Mr. Blaine has secured a larger number of the District delegates than has President Arthur, the friends of the former gentleman believe that they can view the result with great satisfaction. They say that to-day's work puts Mr. Arthur out of the race at Chicago, and Mr. Edmunds as well. While the latter gentleman, by a combination with the Arthur men, made for the sole purpose of defeating Blaine, has secured four delegates at large. He has shown surprising weakness in New-York State, as a Blaine leader said to-night: "Will the Western States vote to nominate a man who could only vote forty or fifty delegates out of nearly 500 in to-day's convention, and who was assisted by the Administration leaders on the strength of a telegram from the White House directing that this be done? If no delegates could be secured for Arthur, the Blaine men also take satisfaction in the fact that not a single one of the four delegates-at-large will under any circumstances vote for Arthur."

A BITTER FILL FOR THE ARTHUR MEN.

While the Blaine men are thus drawing substantial comfort from the result the Arthur men are apparently delighted to think that they have been able to prevent the election of Blaine delegates at large. It is true that Chairman Warren said to-day that he would vote for White, Roosevelt, Gilbert and Packard, and that they were four cranks, yet he thought that preferable to allowing Blaine delegates to be chosen. There is no doubt that the Arthur delegates were skillfully handled. Mr. Warren says that he could figure up 209 Arthur delegates of whom he was sure, and others uncertain. He is willing to concede now that Blaine had a few more delegates than Arthur, but he thinks about forty votes marked the actual strength of the Edmunds men. S. B. Dutcher, who has been one of the most tireless workers here for Arthur, says that he is better satisfied to have elected four Edmunds delegates, though they are uncompromisingly opposed to Arthur, than to have secured two Arthur men by dividing with Blaine. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Administration representatives made no appeal of the Blaine leaders to equally divide the four delegates-at-large, and these were all declined.

HOW THE PLAN WAS FORMED.

The Blaine leaders expected yesterday to make up a ticket that would be satisfactory to all Arthur delegates, by giving a representation to all. Knowing that such would be the natural outcome of the convention, and angered because Senator Miller and his friends refused to make a deal, the Administration men held a meeting late last night and appointed ex-Senator Edick, John J. O'Brien, and Chairman Warren, a committee to call upon the men who had ranged themselves under the Edmunds banner, and offer to vote solidly for any four men they would nominate. The four Edmunds men chosen were selected by Congressman Wadsworth, Assemblymen O'Neil and Erwin, Mr. Tarbox, of Batavia, and Mr. Willis, of Brooklyn, they being a committee of the Edmunds delegates appointed for that purpose. When they reported back these names to the Edmunds delegates then in conference the men suggested were at once accepted. A committee, of which Mr. Roosevelt was chairman, then called upon the Arthur leaders and they agreed to vote for the four men named and also to support for chairman any person chosen by the Edmunds men. There were just 38 Edmunds delegates in their meeting when they agreed upon their ticket, and 8 of the 38 voted against the ticket. Assemblyman Erwin was chosen for chairman of the convention, but he declined and voted against the combination. Mr. Boynton was then selected and he proved to be a good presiding officer. No doubt, the 30 Edmunds delegates who prepared the ticket are nearly all sincere in their opposition to Blaine and Arthur, but one or two of the leaders saw an opportunity to get themselves elected to Chicago and skillfully made use of the peculiar situation for that purpose. They are what is known as clean men in politics, and it was for that reason that they were able to command the situation. Mr. Roosevelt was the active man in the so-called Edmunds camp, and he would not have been so successful had it not been for the sudden affection shown for Roosevelt by George Bliss, Robert G. McCord, Michael O'Keefe, John J. O'Brien and other New York men who have heretofore spoken of him in a most contemptuous manner. He seemed to enjoy the situation.

SENATOR GILBERT'S POSITION.

Senator John L. Gilbert, one of the delegates-at-large, said to-night: "I am opposed to the nomination of either Arthur or Blaine. I think it would be unsafe to nominate either of them, and I can scarcely conceive of the circumstances which would induce me to vote for

FOR THE RELIEF OF BERBER.

PLANS WHICH GENERAL WOOD PROPOSES.

A REWARD FOR THE RESCUE OF GENERAL GORDON—THE GOVERNMENT SHARPLY CONDEMNED.

LONDON, April 23.—After to-day's Cabinet Council a dispatch was sent to General Wood asking for the details of the plan of the proposed expedition for the relief of Berber. The majority of the Cabinet are in favor of sending a small force of English and Egyptian soldiers, but before finally giving their permission they insist that Nubar Pacha and General Wood shall state the exact number of the force, what the equipments will be, and the probable cost of the expedition. It is reported that General Wood proposes that 1,000 men be sent, half of them English. According to advices from Cairo many English officers volunteer for the expedition, which will be ready to start in ten days, if the camel transport used in the Red Sea expedition is available. Nubar Pacha has telegraphed to Hussein Pacha, the Governor of Berber, to maintain his post, as relief may now be hoped for.

THE TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

THE ARTHUR-EDMUNDS COMBINATION SUCCESSFUL.—N. C. BOYNTON ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BY 11 VOTES.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

UTICA, April 23.—The convention assembled in the Opera House at noon. It was a bright sunny day and the delegates seemed to enjoy keenly the sight of the blue sky as they strolled along toward the convention hall. Yet there was an air of suppressed excitement among all, as it was known that the vote for the control of the organization of the convention would be close. Admirable arrangements had been made for the seating of the delegates, and they soon found their places. The hall was about a quarter filled when a man of large frame and head, with a modest bearing, was seen making his way through the delegates that filled the main aisle. A long roar of applause went up from the galleries and floor, and it was soon whispered about that Senator Warner Miller had come as one of the delegates from Herkimer County. Those present recalled how four years ago Roscoe Conkling, then a United States Senator, had walked down that same aisle, amid like applause, and had afterward made a noted speech in favor of instructing the New-York delegates to vote as a unit for Grant. On the main aisle was seated a slender young man, who soon became Senator Miller's chief antagonist. This was Assemblyman Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, the leader of the Edmunds men. Seated directly back of Mr. Roosevelt was Robert G. McCord, who leaned behind of the Arthur machine offered advice respecting his course. Mr. McCord was surrounded with members of the New-York delegation, all proudly wearing the shiniest of silk hats, while the other delegates to the convention were sitting with uncovered heads. Under the gallery at the left could be seen the faces of William H. Robertson and James W. Husted. On the main aisle, a little in advance of Mr. Roosevelt, was George Bliss. At the rear of the hall was ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, at the head of the Tioga County delegation. Silas B. Dutcher looked upon the scene from a box, while Louis F. Payne walked about nervously on the right side of the hall. James W. Wadsworth sat with the Livingston County delegation in the center of the hall, and smiled as he saw the rest of his associates vote for other candidates than his own. The stage was crowded. In the throng could be seen the faces of George B. Sloan, Carroll E. Smith, Senator Davidson, DeWitt C. Wheeler, B. Platt, General, Ellis H. Roberts, and Secretary of State Carr. Governor George H. Thompson sat constantly by the chairman's seat throughout the sessions, closely watching the proceedings.

MR. ROOSEVELT SEIZES THE OPPORTUNITY.

James D. Warren, the chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order shortly after 12 o'clock. There has rarely been a finer looking body of men at a State Convention, and the room in which they were seated was unusually competent men. The roll was quietly called. There was applause at the mention of the names of Senator Miller, Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas C. Platt, Henry G. Burleigh, James W. Husted, William H. Robertson, and of Alfred R. Conkling, a delegate from New-York, the name evidently being mistaken by the local politicians for that of the great ex-Senator. Mr. Roosevelt watched the roll call with evident excitement, and nervously called out as soon as it was finished: "Mr. Chairman, I nominate for temporary chairman of this Convention Nathaniel C. Boynton, of Essex." This was the candidate of the Arthur-Edmunds coalition, and a roar of applause went up from the Arthur and Edmunds delegates. It was generally recognized as a shrewd move by the Arthur leaders to thrust forward Mr. Roosevelt, who had been in the front line of the fight against Blaine, and who had been thrown down, Senator Warren, who upon arising was greeted with a storm of cheers, and with a rising voice: "And, Mr. Chairman, I nominate Edward L. Pitts." There was another outburst of applause at this nomination of a Blaine delegate for chairman of the Convention. Upon the suggestion of George Bliss, each delegate arose and named his choice for temporary chairman. The voting was listened to with keen interest by every delegate. It stood about even between the two candidates until Kings County was reached, when General Henry Heath cast the forty-seven votes of that county for Mr. Boynton. There were Blaine delegates in the Brooklyn delegation, but they were tempted into voting for the Arthur-Edmunds candidate for chairman by a promise that Edwin Packard, of Brooklyn, should be made one of the delegates-at-large if the coalition succeeded. The vote of Kings County, it was afterward found, decided the result of the election. There was naturally a shout of triumph from the Arthur-Edmunds leaders when it was given. Yet the Blaine men fought out the contest to the end. James W. Wadsworth and several other Edmunds delegates voted for Mr. Pitts. New-York was divided. General W. M. Curtis cast the twelve votes of St. Lawrence County for Mr. Pitts and George West the twelve votes of Saratoga County for the same candidate. There was great applause when Thomas C. Platt cast his vote for Mr. Pitts, and also when William H. Robertson and James W. Husted followed Mr. Platt's example. General A. G. McCord, of the New-York delegation, voted for Mr. Pitts. The vote was a remarkably close one, namely: 167,000, 251; Pitts, 240. A change of six votes would have given the control of the convention to the Blaine men.

WHERE MR. PITTS'S VOTE CAME FROM.

The large vote received by Mr. Pitts in the face of such odds as the combined votes of the Administration and the Edmunds men, excited general astonishment. The following counties or districts voted for Mr. Pitts: The 1st District of Albany; one vote from Cattaraugus; Cayuga; 1st District of Chautauque; Chemung; Chenango; Columbia; Cortland; four votes from Dutchess; Livingston; Herkimer; Jefferson; Lewis; one vote from Livingston; Madison; 1st District of Monroe; five votes from 1st District of New-York; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 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A DANGEROUS REEF SURVEYED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 23.—The American brigantine steamer Albatross, which is engaged in surveying the coast of the island of Jamaica, has passed a dangerous reef close to Port Antonio. It stretches to the Mounts and is ascertained to be much larger than was generally supposed.

CUBA AND THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

HAVANA, April 19.—The Madrid dispatch in reference to the resolution of the home Government to present a protest to the United States Government on account of the escape of Aguirre from Key West has displeased the opponents of the Cuban Ministry, and will doubtless be used as a weapon by the Liberals at the coming elections. They argue that the Madrid Government is neglecting itself by protesting against the departure from the United States of a man who had been officially styled a bandit by the Spanish Government, and whose extradition as such had been obtained by Spain. They further argue that it is really a foreign vessel, the United States should have requested Spain not to send her citizens from Cuba by providing them with large sums of money for that purpose, and that the United States should have compelled Aguirre to return whence he came. The Spanish element, on the other hand, is very proud of the action of the Spanish Ministry.

ANOTHER BURDEN HAS BEEN ADDED TO THOSE ALREADY EXISTING.

Another burden has been added to those already existing. In order to maintain the newly created Board of Harbor Improvements the Custom House will make a charge of 25 cents per ton on all goods consigned to the Custom House. The charge will be included in the estimate of the budget for said Board, \$5,000 will be contributed by the Havana Municipality, and \$5,000 by the previous depletion.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, April 23. SALVING CONVENTION.—Salvini was given a brilliant banquet by the Chamber of Merchants last night. A. H. Chamberlain, United States Consul at that place, and other prominent gentlemen delivered speeches. THE NEXT CABINET.—It was said that Archbishop Gibbon, of Baltimore, will be the next Cardinal. WORKERS FOR CANADA.—The Standard Society

HAS DISSENTED 124 LABORERS TO CANADA BY THE STEAMSHIP Sardinia.

THE HUNDRED AND TWENTY EMIGRANTS HAVE LEFT SWEDEN, ENROUTE FOR CANADA.

LITÄRARY.—Murray will issue the letters of Princess Alice, with the Queen's additions, on May 3. The Revised Old Testament will be completed in July and published next fall.

THE SITUATION IN TONGKIN.

PARIS, April 23.—The French have decided to occupy Thonkin. The situation in Thonkin is exciting. Mr. Patrice has issued instructions to the fulfillment of the treaty opening the Anamite ports to free trade.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

QUEBEC, April 23.—A meeting of the leading people, at which the Bishop of Quebec was present, adopted resolutions strongly condemning the Provincial Lottery bill.

TORONTO, April 23.—The Loyal University will not close the doors for another year. It is probable that the Legislature will be asked to vote a sufficient sum to make up the annual loss so as to keep the institution open. Bishop Taché returned for Rome today to consult with the Pope regarding University matters.

PARIS, April 23.—A vote of the Chamber Assembly is to be demanded on a resolution asking the Imperial Parliament to amend the Consideration Act, by which the interests of Quebec have been seriously damaged.

WIGGINS PREDICTS A NEW STORM.

OTTAWA, April 23.—Referring to the recent earthquake in California, Wiggins says that the storm in Mexico came as he predicted, causing great damage to shipping on the American coast, and was accompanied by earthquakes in both Europe and America. The earthquake of yesterday, he holds, is a fair fulfillment of the closing words of his prediction that in April the epidemic of cholera would be in full force. The forces which caused the disastrous storm last month will, he believes, again visit on Saturday evening, and there is a serious probability that the earthquake in England will return with increased violence about May 25.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS.

MADRID, April 23.—Generals Ferrer and Hualgo, and several other officers, who were arrested some weeks ago for conspiracy against the Government, have been released.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—A Russian lieutenant has arrived at Bokhara from Merv. He made the distance of 200 versts about 125 miles during a waterless desert in 100 days.

ROME, April 23.—The body of Signor Quintino Sella, the Italian statesman, was entombed today at Orapa, in Piedmont. King Humbert sent a bronze wreath.

A FATAL AFFAIR ABOUT A WOMAN.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A dispatch from Laporte, Ind., says: James Grubb married Fanny May about four years ago. She had recently become a widow, and was young, when some trouble sprang up and a divorce was obtained. Grubb yesterday passed the dwelling occupied by Miss May and saw her sitting at the window with a young man named Silligan. Grubb without knocking entered and Silligan sprang up and ordered Grubb to retire, when the latter drew a revolver and fired at Silligan, who was killed. Grubb then rushed into the room adjoining and locked it. The crowd outside became hysterical and clamored loudly for Grubb to come out or they would break down the door and find him lying on the floor with a knife wound in the heart. Both men are fatally wounded.

ALLEGED CUSTOMS FRAUDS.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The customs authorities suspected some time ago that the Canadian Pacific Railway was skirting the payment of duties at Emerson. An investigation followed, the result being that a bill of \$9,000 was discovered in the accounts of the collector at that port. Hickey, the assistant collector abandoned. Another officer named Bradley was placed under arrest, but he died shortly afterward. Since then the Canadian Pacific Railway has